



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Yellow Fever.

The American consul reported March 23 the presence of yellow fever at Bahia.

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following statement of plague and yellow fever in Guayaquil and vicinity was received from Passed Asst. Surg. Parker:

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1912.

Plague.—This disease gradually and naturally diminishes at this season of the year, when the heavy rains and heat are unfavorable to its propagation. From the month of January there remained 24 cases of plague under treatment. During the month of February there were reported 22 new cases, with 10 deaths. Duran furnished one case, the only case which was reported outside of Guayaquil.

Yellow fever.—Owing to the entrance into Guayaquil of a large number of nonimmune troops from the interior after the capitulation of January 22, 1912, the prevalence of yellow fever increased markedly and cases occurred throughout the city. The actual number of cases is not known, as the troops remained only a few days and were then returned to the interior. While en route probably 200 cases developed along the railway line, most of which terminated fatally. In Guayaquil there were reported 14 cases as existing from the previous month and 98 new cases, with 43 deaths. Most of these cases occurred among the native population, but a number of foreigners were also attacked.

Yellow fever also appeared along the line of railway as far as Huigra at an elevation of 4,000 feet, where one case originated. Duran, Yaguachi, Milagro, Naranjito, and Bucay, small towns along the route, are also infected.

The following table shows the reported prevalence of plague and yellow fever during the month of February:

| | Previously existing. | New cases. | Cured. | Died. | Remaining. |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|--------|-------|------------|
| Plague: | | | | | |
| Guayaquil..... | 24 | 22 | 32 | 10 | 4 |
| Duran..... | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Yellow fever: | | | | | |
| Guayaquil..... | 14 | 98 | 47 | 43 | 22 |
| Duran..... | 3 | 10 | 9 | 4 | |
| Yaguachi..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Milagro..... | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Naranjito..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Bucay..... | | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| Huigra..... | | | 1 | | |